

The Scranton Tribune

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"Printers' Ink," the recognized journal for advertisers, rates THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE as the best advertising medium in Northeastern Pennsylvania. "Printers' Ink" knows.



THE SCRANTON OF TODAY.

Come and inspect our city. Elevation above the tide, 740 feet. Extremely healthy. Estimated population, 131,100. Registered voters, 25,250. Value of school property, \$750,000. Number of school children, 12,000. Average amount of bank deposits, \$10,000,000. It's the metropolis of northeastern Pennsylvania. Can produce electric power cheaper than Niagara. No better point in the United States at which to establish new industries. See how we grow:

Population in 1880, 9,223
Population in 1890, 35,000
Population in 1894, 45,500
Population in 1894 (estimated), 131,100
And the end is not yet.

Need a Paid Department.

It will be agreeable news to progressive Scrantonians that the prospects are bright for the city soon to have a first-class paid fire department. On another page The Tribune explains how this important forward step is likely to be taken, and that, too, with little if any extra expense to the city. But even if the expense were larger than it seems likely to be, the enterprise would deserve unstinted commendation, as an investment which would return itself to the investors tenfold.

The establishment of a paid department would not mean that the present volunteer force had not done magnificent service, for which it is entitled to the warm gratitude of all our citizens. It would merely mean that instead of expecting these heroic volunteers to do mainly service at great risk without pay, they would be regularly and even more effectively organized on a business basis. If to this should be added, in course of time, a pension system for disabled or retiring firemen, the department would be placed upon a footing equal to that of any department in the country.

The advantages of such an arrangement are so evident that it seems almost superfluous to enumerate them. It would be as logical to expect policemen to volunteer their services in the protection of the city against crime and disorder as to expect the hard-working firemen of a city of Scranton's standing, size and valuable property to labor without pay. The introduction of an ordinance to accomplish the foregoing purposes should be followed by speedy and liberal action on council's part. It is a task which councils have too long postponed.

It was a lucky thing for Secretary Carlisle that that Baltimore plan was not copyrighted.

The people have already answered Mr. Cleveland on several points in his indictment; but his fling at the surviving war veterans whom he accuses of trying to get pensions by "mean and treacherous crimes" will be answered again, in 1896.

We dare say Colonel Breckinridge feels right in his element, now.

Meaning of Free Coal.

The Canadian Manufacturer publishes an interesting review of the past year's operation of the Dominion Coal company, the \$10,000,000 corporation which re-echoes Mr. Cleveland's impassioned demand for free coal. In ten and one-half months, according to the Manufacturer, the Dominion company mined \$34,019 tons of Nova Scotia coal. Upon this output, which cost \$958,236.74, a profit of \$162,71 was made; and an additional profit of \$103,367.95 was made in transporting the same to market. The total earnings of \$344,606 on an outlay of \$958,236.74 is practically 35 per cent. profit. This is an enormous profit, particularly when it is remembered that these results were obtained in the operations of the first year, when the business must have been attended with many difficulties. The Manufacturer adds: "Another noticeable fact in these reports is that the product of the mines of this company can be placed at tidewater, ready to be loaded into vessels, for \$1.11 per ton, for Mr. Whitney states that the cost of this placing his \$34,019 tons was \$292,278.52. That Nova Scotia coal will be a powerful competitor with American bituminous coals in New England markets is shown by the following: The distance from Louisville, Nova Scotia, to Boston, is about equal to the distance from Newport News, Va., or Norfolk to Boston—about 700 miles. The average price of coal at Newport News for the past four years, 1890-1893, was \$2.23 per ton; the average ocean freight from that shipping port to Boston during the same time was 88 cents per ton, and the average price of coal free on board ship in Boston was \$3.20. These figures are based on \$1 per ton, the selling price of coal free on cars at mines in West Virginia. At a valuation of \$1.11 per ton at Louisville, and the freight from there to Boston being the same as from Newport News, and all other expenses the same from either place, it is evident that the Nova Scotia coal can be delivered in Boston for \$1.27 per ton less than the Virginia coal! but from this

must be deducted the duty imposed upon the foreign article. Mr. Cleveland's demand for free coal would, if heeded, be a fine thing for this Nova Scotia syndicate, undoubtedly; but it is not surprising that the people of the American coal fields do not relish it.

The Brooks law, enforced, would be had enough. Not enforced, it is simply a howling farce.

Reed, in the house, and Quay, in the senate, monopolize attention at Washington. But, can you wonder? What's the pair that will match 'em, take it on what basis you will?

Mr. Cleveland's message will not help his party's western chances.

More Reapportionment Facts.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Wilkes-Barre Record, discussing the coming reapportionments, has this to say concerning the present allotment of senators: "The population of the state being 5,248,574, the ratio for representation is 26,242. Using this ratio, Allegheny county would have its representation increased from sixteen to twenty-one. Blair, Cambria, Clearfield, Jefferson, Lackawanna, Luzerne and Northumberland would be entitled to one additional representative. The counties of Adams, Bedford, Bradford, Chester, Crawford, Columbia, Huntington, Lancaster, Lawrence, Mercer, Schuylkill and Wayne would be reduced one member in their representation. Seven counties would gain twelve members, and twelve counties would lose twelve members. The legislative reapportionment, however, presents none of the striking features which so strongly urge a new reapportionment as do the inequalities of the antiquated senatorial apportionment of 1874, under which we are now represented. These inequalities are best illustrated by the following table, which shows the present senatorial districts with the counties of which they are comprised, the population of each district and the average population of the several districts where a county includes more than one:

Present Apportionment.	District Population, 1890.
1st—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
2nd—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
3rd—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
4th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
5th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
6th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
7th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
8th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
9th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
10th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
11th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
12th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
13th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
14th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
15th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
16th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
17th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
18th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
19th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
20th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
21st—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
22nd—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
23rd—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
24th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
25th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
26th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
27th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
28th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
29th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
30th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
31st—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
32nd—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
33rd—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
34th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
35th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
36th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
37th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
38th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
39th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
40th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
41st—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
42nd—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
43rd—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
44th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
45th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
46th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
47th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
48th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
49th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
50th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
51st—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
52nd—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
53rd—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
54th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
55th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
56th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
57th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
58th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
59th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
60th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
61st—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
62nd—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
63rd—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
64th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
65th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
66th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
67th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
68th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
69th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
70th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
71st—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
72nd—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
73rd—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
74th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
75th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
76th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
77th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
78th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
79th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
80th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
81st—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
82nd—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
83rd—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
84th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
85th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
86th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
87th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
88th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
89th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
90th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
91st—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
92nd—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
93rd—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
94th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
95th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
96th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
97th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
98th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
99th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612
100th—Delaware, 1,044,891	136,612

*A few moments' study of this table will show the glaring injustice of the present apportionment, a relic handed down from 1874. During the interval that has elapsed many of the counties have grown rapidly and some have retrograded in population, until there is no trace of any relation between population and representation. For example, the Twentieth and Twenty-first, which include Luzerne and Lackawanna counties, have a total population of 342,357, or an average population of 171,178. The Seventeenth district, Lebanon county, has a population of only 48,051. The citizens of Luzerne and Lackawanna counties, if given a representation in the state senate in proportion to Lebanon, would have seven senators instead of two. This may seem an extreme case, but the Thirty-first district is nearly as bad, the counties of Mifflin, Perry and Juniata, with a combined population of 67,897, Luzerne and Lackawanna on this basis would have five instead of two senators. Crawford constitutes a single district with a population of but 65,203.

The Record suggests a scheme for reapportioning the senatorial districts that, exclusive of Lebanon county, which is under a kind of constitutional ban, would leave Bucks county, with 70,238 population, the smallest district in the commonwealth, and Schuylkill, with 133,737 inhabitants, the largest, while eight districts would have almost exactly the one-fiftieth ratio, 104,971. The Record's plan would give Luzerne two senators and Lackawanna one. It would yoke those two old-time enemies, Bradford and Schuylkill, together into one district; would put Wayne with Carbon, Pike and Monroe; and Wyoming it would join with Sullivan, Columbia and Montour. Such an arrangement would be eminently non-partisan; and it is evident that the lines of suggested division would materially improve the present inequalities of senatorial representation.

This subject, even more important than the congressional reapportionment, will come before the incoming legislature for revision; and it will need attentive and experienced consideration. Our contemporary does not over-estimate the inequalities of the present apportionment. The territory now embraced in the Twentieth and Twenty-first districts should have at least three senators; anything less would constitute a needless injustice.

In view of the fact that the next mayor of Philadelphia will preside executive over the political destinies of more people than inhabit each of twenty-two states, the state-at-large, which is very much in sympathy with the politics as well as the general welfare of its chief city, does not need an excuse for the interest which it takes in Philadelphia's present majority fight. It is pleased to observe that of all the prominently mentioned candidates, not one is unfit to be entrusted with the office's responsibilities; while in the case of the leading aspirant, Sen-

ator Penrose, it cordially recognizes one of the cleanest and most promising public men in the entire state. Philadelphia is to be congratulated upon the excellent outlook for its municipal government.

Spurred to it by the desire for a greater Pittsburgh, Senator Tamm, of Allegheny, will introduce a bill enabling affected communities in any part of the state to vote upon measures of annexation. Under the existing law, a petition of property owners is effective by action simply of council. Such an act would be a decided improvement over the present method.

The organization of the next state house of representatives should include experienced men in the clerical departments. There will be work before that house which cannot safely be entrusted to new hands.

In addition to the regular committees at Harrisburg next month, the Republican majority should not forget to designate a robust squelching committee. It will probably be the busiest committee of all.

Thieves, it is reported, recently relieved a Wyoming county farmer of a large quantity of skunk skins. A thief who will pilfer skunk skin is certainly an enthusiast in his line of business.

With an estimated federal deficiency this year of \$20,000,000 "why," it is wholly unprovided for, it certainly takes nerve on Grover Cleveland's part to talk about adding to the free list.

The trouble with Grover is that learning a thing is such a serious task with him, he doesn't feel able afterward to unlearn it. There are many men like that. Some call them Bourbons.

If the greater New York scheme goes through, Gotham will have 2,000,000 inhabitants, covering 347 square miles. The mayor of such a city would be a big factor in American politics.

Mr. Cleveland says the treasury this year be \$20,000,000 "why," but the chances are that the deficit will reach \$50,000,000, or about the proportions of a second issue of bonds.

The easiest treatment of a difficulty is to run away from it. This is probably how the next legislature will treat the exercise problem.

It is getting difficult, these days, sometimes, alas, even in The Tribune, to tell where art leaves off and where libel begins.

A paid fire department in Scranton would mean the casting aside, by this metropolitan municipality, of another apron string.

VIEWS OF THE MESSAGE.

Philadelphia Press: "President Cleveland's latest message will completely disappoint those who expected a striking, suggestive and aggressive manifesto. A more dull, tepid, sterile, inane paper it would be impossible to imagine."

Philadelphia Record: "The message is a very plain, everyday document, written in the usual style, but hardly with the usual care and finish of the president's previous state papers."

Philadelphia Inquirer: "It is useless to argue with a man so stone blind that he cannot see. President Cleveland has nothing to lose. His political career is about run, and he sticks by his wild and destructive theories in the face of the tremendous blow administered through the ballot box."

Philadelphia Times: "The one paragraph on the subject of maintaining the credit of the government will do more to inspire confidence throughout the world in the integrity of the American people, than any declaration that has come either from congress or the executive during the last decade."

Senator Bruce: "There are, I believe, thirty-eight pages of the message, of which thirty-seven pages are figures, while the remaining page is given up to urging the adoption of the Baltimore financial plan. I have not had time to verify the figures, but as for the Baltimore plan it strikes me as a pure dream. Its adoption would certainly demoralize the finances of the country."

Rochester Post-Express: "If the government wants to provide a new currency for the people, let it have the issuing of circulating notes to private enterprise, or else issue its own notes directly and be directly responsible for them. Let it not lend its credit to banking corporations."

Senator Teller: "I cannot see that the message offers any relief to the country, and it appears to me as if the president failed entirely to comprehend the financial or political conditions."

Senator Chandler: "The message is a very commonplace document. It ignores the fact that we have a great silver question on hand and it almost ignores the tariff question, except in referring to the 'popcorn' bills and in making the absurd proposal of admitting free ships in order to help American shipping."

Senator Hansbrough: "I had heard that the president was suffering from the gout and the message confirms it. His recommendation of a decrease in the tariff, notwithstanding the deficit, and makes no recommendation for the increase of revenues."

Representative Dabell: "The president either has not heard as yet of the elections that recently took place, or does not think that they are of any special significance."

Representative W. A. Stone: "It defies logic to see in his crusade against the old soldiers, and recommends that the issue of seeds to the farmers through the mails be dispensed with, by which a few thousand dollars can be saved."

Representative Brooks: "I see the president has omitted to make any reference to the Nicaragua ship canal. That canal may engage the attention of congress during the winter. It is a subject whose importance to the country can hardly be overestimated, and it requires wise and conservative treatment, and it is doubtful if the present house is equal to the task."

JOURNALISTIC JOTTINGS.

The Philadelphia Times is now partly set in leaded type by type-setting machines—giving more reading in heat form in less space.

Stephen W. Bolles, formerly managing editor of the Toledo (O.) Blade, once Nasby's paper, on Monday assumed proprietorship and active direction of the Erie (Pa.) Dispatch. Mr. Bolles promises to keep up its sterling Republicanism and improve its general appearance. If he does these things, the western counties will gain a much-needed representative newspaper.

The enterprising publishers of the Lebanon (Pa.) Record, not satisfied with the success of their evening edition, have begun a morning one, also. Lebanon would seem to be a small town for such an experiment; but in journalism, as in politics, all the prominently mentioned candidates, not one is unfit to be entrusted with the office's responsibilities; while in the case of the leading aspirant, Sen-

POLITICAL POINTS.

Eden Hartman, son of the ex-governor, is regarded as a formidable candidate for deputy secretary of the commonwealth.

It is considered at Harrisburg a remarkable fact that the extreme western part of the state has never been represented in the chair of the chief executive.

Representative Lafferty, of Allegheny, who declined reelection, is an applicant for sergeant-at-arms of the senate, but would accept a corresponding place in the house.

Jerre B. Rex, of Huntingdon, has received assurance from a large majority of representatives to the legislature that he will get their support for resident clerk of the house.

Among Monday's visitors to Bellefonte was T. V. Bowser, of Erie. The appointment of Captain John C. Delany as factory inspector will, it is thought, be announced this week.

General Hastings has been overruled with officers-elect ever since his return home. No appointments have been made, except that of James M. Auter, of Harrisburg, for messenger. He was messenger for Mr. Hastings when he was adjutant general.

Congressman Charles W. Stone, of Warren, thinks there is no doubt of the election of Major McQuay, of Mercer, who was defeated for re-election for congress-at-large, as chief clerk of the house of the Fifty-fourth congress, unless the congressmen from the west combine on a candidate for the place.

The Republicans at Washington do not favor any tariff legislation at this session. Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, says he thinks it will be best to allow matters to rest where they are. "Let the country recover," he added, "and we will see if any further legislation is wanted."

Congressman Dingley, of Maine, on being asked if the Republicans would renege "McKinleyism" when they come into full power, as they expect to do two years hence, replied: "That depends upon what you mean by 'McKinleyism.' If you mean every rate and schedule of the tariff act of 1890, then I reply 'no'; but if you mean the protective principle, the policy of imposing upon competing industries will gradually force itself upon all classes that ex-President Harrison most nearly fulfills all the requirements. He is a wise and able statesman; in many respects the ablest in the country. He is thoroughly conversant with the necessities and conditions prevailing in all sections; he represents no extreme party, and has the confidence of the business community as well as of all other classes. The recollection of his former administration is rendered more vivid in many respects by the failures of the present, and his selection would assure a tranquil, dignified and safe administration. For these reasons it is no deduction from the claims of other available candidates to say that he seems likely to be regarded the most acceptable by his party."

Congressman Reubyn believes that "as the time approaches for the choice of a successor to President Cleveland, the country will gradually force itself upon all classes that ex-President Harrison most nearly fulfills all the requirements. He is a wise and able statesman; in many respects the ablest in the country. He is thoroughly conversant with the necessities and conditions prevailing in all sections; he represents no extreme party, and has the confidence of the business community as well as of all other classes. The recollection of his former administration is rendered more vivid in many respects by the failures of the present, and his selection would assure a tranquil, dignified and safe administration. For these reasons it is no deduction from the claims of other available candidates to say that he seems likely to be regarded the most acceptable by his party."

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